



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stars decidedly preferable, and has used it alone in computing the tables which are given at the end of the paper.

DONATIONS.

Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Berlin. July, 1838—January, 1840, with Index from 1836-39. Presented by the Academy.

Observations of the Magnetic Intensity in Europe. By A. D. Bache, LL.D., &c. Presented by the Author.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1839. Presented by the Society.

Natural History as a Branch of General Education. Presented by the Natural History Society of Belfast.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of London. 1838, 1839. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. No. 13. Presented by the Society.

Flora Batava. By Jan Kops. Nos. 120 and 121. Presented by the Author.

Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XI. Presented by the Society.

Edinburgh Astronomical Observations. Vol. III. 1837. Presented by the Royal Astronomical Society.

On Paralytic, Neuralgic, and other Nervous Diseases of the Eye. By Arthur Jacob, M.D. Presented by the Author.

Quarterly Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. III. Part 4. Presented by the Society.

An ancient Silver Ring found near Drogheda. Presented by Lieut. W. Persse Newenham, R.N.

Model of Thumb Screws lately found in the Priory of St. James, Drogheda. Presented by the same.

A large Collection of Miscellaneous Antiquities, consisting of Stone, Flint, Bronze, and Iron Instruments, Coins, &c. &c. Presented by Captain Portlock, M.R.I.A.

The special thanks of the Academy were voted to Captain Portlock for his large donation of Irish Antiquities.

February 8, 1841.

SIR WM. R. HAMILTON, LL.D., President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. Huband Smith submitted to the inspection of the Academy the sword and other iron weapons, brass mantle-pin, &c., with which he had been favoured by the Commander of the Forces, and which were discovered, with a human skeleton, at Kilmainham some years since. He further produced a still more perfect iron sword, which was also most obligingly lent to him by Captain Hort of the Royal Hospital. This, too, had been found about eight years ago in the same vicinity, and under similar circumstances with the weapons above mentioned.

The remarkable similarity of these, and all the incidents of the interments which they appear to have accompanied, with the remains found in the county of Antrim, described in the paper which Mr. Smith read before the Academy, on the 25th of January, as well as with the engraving and description of the Gaulish (Celtic) weapons, the account of which by M. Mongez, Keeper of the Museum of St. Genevieve at Paris, he had also on that occasion alluded to, together with the invariable discovery of bronze, or brass ornaments, unquestionably Celtic, in connexion with them, induced Mr. Smith to adhere to his opinion, that all these various remains were to be referred to people of Celtic race.

If this conclusion be just, the inference would seem to follow, that in the skeletons accompanying these weapons, &c., an opportunity is offered to the student of ethnography